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## NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE. XXVII.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

**Kern, Frank Dunn.**

Some interesting species are described in the September No. of the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club (1907) under the title of "New western Species of *Gymnosporangium* and *Roestelia*," the same being *Gymnosporangium betheli* n. sp. ("without doubt the most injurious to the cedars of all the species"); *Gymnosporangium durum* n. sp. (produces "a very regular, nearly globose, hard, woody gall"); *Gymnosporangium inconspicuum* n. sp. ("a very inconspicuous species; the small pulvinate sori breaking forth between the leaves soon become gelatinized and form a film over the surface of the leaves"). The Roesteliae are *R. betheli* n. sp., *R. harknessiana* Ellis & Ev. n. sp., and *R. Harknessianoides* n. sp.

**Whetsel, H. H.**

A lecture on "Some Bacterial Diseases of Plants: Their Nature and Treatment," delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society [published in the Transactions for 1907], with stereoptican illustrations, classifies the diseases as *Blight*s (Fire Blight of Pears, etc., Mulberry Blight, Walnut Bacteriosis, Alfalfa Blight, Bean Blight), *Rots* (Black Rot of Cabbage, etc., Soft Rot of Turnips, etc.), *Wilts* (of Cucumbers, squashes, and melons, of potatoes, tomatoes and egg plant, of Sweet corn, of Tobacco), *Galls* (of Olive and Oleander, and root galls or nodules of Legumes). The annual history of the Fire Blight is fully given; the fact is emphasized that the blight bacteria are never carried by the wind and they do not exist in the soil; the milky drops of a sticky fluid oozing from diseased tissues transported by flies and other insects explains the inoculation of the host plants.

**Saccardo, P. A.**

We find in *Boletin de Sociedade Broteriana*, XXI, 1894-5, forty species enumerated under the title "Fungi aliquot Africani lecti Cl. A. Moller, Is. Newton et A. Sarmento, auctore P. A. Saccardo." New species are: *Dimerium radio-fissile*, *Meliola thomasiana*, *Leptosphaeria larvalis*, *Micropeltis clavigera*, *Mic. corynespora*, *Mic. molleriana*, *Diplodia vignae*, *Septoria thomasiana*, *Rhabdospora insulana*, *Gloeosporium colubrinum*, *Tuberculina apiculata*.

**Hunter, George William.**

In "Elements of Biology, a practical text-book correlating Botany, Zoology and human Physiology," we find about a dozen pages devoted to Fungi, Parasites, and Saprophytes.

**Shear, C. L.**

Bulletin No. 110, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. Agr., is devoted to the "Cranberry Diseases." Special attention is given to *Guignardia vaccinii* Shear (blast and scald); *Acanthorhynchus vaccinii* Shear (rot); *Glomerella rufomaculans vaccinii* Shear (anthracnose); *Exobasidium oxycocci* Rostr. (hyperthropy); a large number of less important diseases are given, fungi which attack the fruit, and the leaves or stems. Preventive and remedial measures are included, also a bibliography of cranberry diseases. There are seven full page illustrative plates, the first a colored frontispiece showing Cranberry Scald. The American Cranberry has been in cultivation seventy-five years or more and is attacked by many fungous enemies; however, only five species have been reported on the wild plant in its native habitat.

**Lawrence, W. H.**

Bulletin 66, Washington State Experiment Station, is devoted to "Blackspot Canker;" studies, observations, and experiments, with thirteen pages of illustrations. The fungus has been described by Peck as *Macrophoma curvispora*, and by Cordley as *Gloeosporium malicorticis*. "Neither of the descriptions agree closely with the fungus observed in these investigations."

**Smith, G. D.**

Mr. Smith sends out a printed list of one hundred "Mushrooms and Toadstools" which he offers (at reasonable prices) in both stereographs and lantern slides. "They will be in natural colors and can be used to a very great advantage in school work as well as for a general study of the subject." We have seen many of the photographs and can say that they are admirable. Mr. Smith's address is 450 Spicer Street, Akron, Ohio.

**Shear, C. L. (and Quaintance, A. L.)**

The Fungus (and Insect) Enemies of the Grape east of the Rocky Mountains are recounted and briefly described, with text illustrations, and remedies, in Farmers' Bulletin No. 284. Those regarded as chief are Black-rot (*Guignardia bidwellii*), Downy Mildew (*Plasmopara viticola*), Powdery Mildew (*Uncinula necator*), Anthracnose (*Sphaceloma ampelinum*), and Ripe-rot (*Glomerella rufomaculans*).

**Fink, Bruce.**

Cladonia bacillaris, Cl. macilenta, and Cl. didyma are described and discussed in the September No. of the Bryologist: "Further Notes on Cladonias, XII." Illustrations natural size, also magnified two or three diameters, are given of Cladonia bacillaris and Cl. macilenta.

**Arthur, J. C.**

In the JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY, September 1907, Dr. Arthur makes his seventh report, "Cultures of Uredineae in 1906." He calls especial attention to the experimentally unravelled life history of the Rust which inhabits flax, remarking of this study of the serious menace to successful flax growing that "it greatly clarifies the problem of controlling the flax rust in the interest of the cultivator." Of selected materials after tests, 48 collections were available belonging to three species of Rusts, exclusive of the aecial pine rusts, and from these 223 sowings were made. Also 53 sowings were made with Caeoma and Peridermium spores from pine, all without infection, 27 sowings with teliospores of Gymnosporangium, and 23 sowings with various aeciospores. That is, 324 sowings were made, and 134 species grown temporarily in the greenhouse were used as hosts. The tabulation of negative results, and repetitions of previous work is extended—and in that connection a new species is described, namely Uromyces effusus. We take space to reproduce the summary for species here reported for the first time: 1. MELAMPSORA LINI (Link) Desmaz.—Teliospores on *Linum usitatissimum* L. sown on *L. Lewisii* Pursh and *L. usitatissimum* L. 2. UROMYCES SILPHII (Syd.) Arth.—Teliospores on *Juncus tenuis* Willd. sown on *Silphium perfoliatum* L. 3. GYMNOSPORANGIUM NELSONI Arth.—Teliospores on *Juniperus scopulorum* Sarg. sown on *Amelanchier canadensis* (L.) Medic. and *Sorbus americana* Marsh.

**Fink, Bruce.**

Illustrated and discussed are Cladonia cristatella and Cladonia coccifera in "Further Notes on Cladonias, XII," The Bryologist for November, 1907. The first named species is a distinctly North American lichen; the second is known in all the grand divisions except Africa.

**Hebden, Thomas.**

A list of fourteen species is given, "Some British Columbia Lichens" (Rossland, B. C.), in the November Bryologist, 1907.

**Lawrence, W. H.**

The disease "Apple scab in Eastern Washington" is discussed in Bulletin 75 of the Experiment Station, fourteen pages, no figures used, but the two stages of the fungus are noted, its life history given, and Bordeaux mixture recommended as a preventive.

**Floyd, Bayard F.**

A popular account of "Some common Fungus Diseases and their Treatment" was published in the Annual Report of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, 1905, and reissued as Circular of Information No. 21, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

**Maire, René.**

We find the interesting first fascicule of "Étude des Champignons récoltes en Asie Mineure" in the Bulletin de la Société des Sciences de Nancy, 1906. Some of our commonest species flourish in the Orient, as *Cystopus candidus*, *Erysiphe polygoni*, *Phyllactinia corylea*, *Sphacelotheca reiliana*, *Puccinia menthae*, etc. Several new species are described, also a new genus of Hysteriaceae, namely, *Hadotia*. The author says ce genre correspond exactment, parmi les Hystériacées scolé-sporées, aux genres *Hysterium*, *Hysterographium*, *Glonium*, etc., des autres tribus. It should be noticed also that the author transfers *Physoderma asphodeli* Vestergren (*Cladochytrium asphodeli* Debray) and *Cladochytrium urginea* Pat. et Trab. (*Physioderma debeauxii* Bubák, *Entyloma debeauxii* Bubák) to the genus *Urophlyctis*.

**Fink, Bruce.**

In "Further Notes on Cladonias, IX," two species very closely related are fully discussed, namely, *Cl. squamosa* and *Cl. subsquamosa*. Certain forms of *Cl. squamosa* may, besides, be confused with forms of *Cl. furcata*. Halftone illustrations are given of *Cl. squamosa* *denticollis* f. *squamosissima*, and *Cl. squamosa* *phyllocoma*.

**Journal of Mycology, Vol. 13, Sept., 1907.**

The titles in this No. are as follows: Atkinson and Edgerton, *Protocoronospora*, a New Genus of Fungi; Jennings, A Case of Poisoning by *Amanita phalloides*; Davis, A New Species of *Protomyces*; Arthur, Cultures of *Uredineae* in 1906; Wilson, An Historical Review of the Proposed Genera of Phycomycetes; Kellerman, Index to North American Mycology; Notes from Mycological Literature, XXV; Editor's Notes.

**Atkinson, Geo. F., and Edgerton, C. W.**

These authors describe a new genus and new species, under the head of "Protocoronospora, a new Genus of Fungi" in the September No. of the Journal of Mycology. Professor Atkinson found this disease on the cultivated vetch — first discovered on the stems and pods from a small patch of vetch on the horticultural grounds of Cornell University and later collected on vetch in the fields on the University farm where it seems to be abundant and a serious pest, often being associated with an Ascochyta. In structure this new fungus is said to resemble that of species of *Corticium*. The new species is named *Protocoronospora nigrans* by the authors.

**Broteria, Vol. VI, 1907, II Parte.**

The mycological articles in this *Revista de sciencias naturae do Collegio de S. Fiel* are as follows: *Les Myxomycétes, Étude des Espéces connues jusqu'ici par C. Torrend*; *Contributio ad monographiam Agaricacearum et Polyporacearum Brasilien-sium auctore Dr. J. Rick.*

**Sturgis, W. C.**

In the Colorado Publication, General Series No. 30, Sept. 1907, we find "The Myxomycetes of Colorado," including a General account of the Group, Key to the Orders and Genera, and an enumeration of the known Colorado species with critical notes, distribution, etc. A new variety of *Didymium squamu-losum* (var. *claviforme*) is proposed, also one of *Spumaria alba* (var. *solida*); and a new species, *Physarum testaceum*. *Comatricha suksdorffii* Ell. & Ev. and *C. aequalis* Peck are reduced to the rank of varieties under *C. nigra*. Almost 100 species and varieties are here reported as belonging to the flora of Colorado.

**Jennings, O. E.**

A detailed account is given of "A case of poisoning by *Amanita phalloides*," in the Journal of Mycology, September, 1907. One person lost his life and others were seriously poisoned.

**Davis, J. J.**

A description is given by Dr. Davis of "A new species of protomyces," namely, *P. gravidus*, on *Bidens cernua* and *Bidens connata*, sparingly on *Bidens frondosa*, Wisconsin, July to November. See Journal of Mycology, September, 1907.

**Wilson, Guy West.**

In the September No. of the Journal of Mycology may be found "An historical Review of the proposed Genera of Phycomycetes, I, Peronosporales;" the genera being arranged chronologically, with the type species, the synonyms, the homonyms, and other information. Those listed as tenable in this order are: *Albugo*, *Basidophora*, *Bremia*, *Chlorospora*, *Kawakamia*, *Peronospora*, *Phleophythora*, *Phytophthora*, *Plasmopara*, *Pseudoperonospora*, and *Sclerospora*.

**Smith, Erwin F.**

Dr. Smith takes issue with Howard S. Reed in statements relative to "The Parasitism of *Neocosmospora*" — this title used by both authors in articles in *Science*. "Inference versus fact," is the key to the situation — *i. e.* many inferences in the first article are declared by Dr. Smith to be unwarranted, for example, that the ginseng-fungus belongs to the genus *Neocosmospora*; that the ginseng-fungus and the watermelon-fungus (first described by Dr. Smith as *Fusarium niveum*) are identical; that the watermelon-fungus can enter the plant only when a way has been opened for it by other fungi, *e. g.*, by *Thielavia*, etc. Besides the discussion and criticism, some experiments are reported indicating that the ginseng-fungus and watermelon-fungus behave differently and are probably identical organisms.

**Rick, J.**

An important paper, "Contributio ad monographium Agaricacearum et Polyporacearum Brasiliensium," is published by Dr. J. Rick, in Volume VI, 1907, II part, Series Botanica, of *Broteria*. This is based on prolonged exploration and study in that region, and the installment in question contains 186 species, 10 of which are described as new. Many in the list enumerated are cosmopolitan — a further illustration and justification of the view of Lloyd and Bresadola as to wide distribution of most species.

**Annales Mycologici, Vol. V, No. 3, June, 1907.**

The articles are as follows: Rehm, Ascomycetes exs. Frasc. 39; Neger, F. W. and Dawson W., Ueber *Clithris quericina* (Pers.) Rehm.; Keissler, Karl von, Beitrag zur Pilzflora Kaerntens; Bresadola, J., *Fungi Javanici* lecti a cl. Prof. Dr. E. Heinricher; Schorstein, Josef, *Polyporus*; Dietel, P., Einige Neue Uredineen aus Sued-amerika; Jaap, Otto, Beitrage zur Pilzflora der Schweiz; Lind, J., Bemerkenswerte Pilzfunde in Daenemark; Neue Literatur; Referate und kritische Besprechungen.

**Dietel, P.**

Under the title of "Einige neue Uredineen aus Suedamerika," *Annales Mycologici*, June, 1907, the following are described by Dr. Dietel: *Uromyces celtidis* on leaves of *Celtis* sp.; *Puccinia usherii* on leaves of a *Malpighiaceae*; *Puccinia compressa* on a *Bignoniaceae*; *Puccinia transformans* on *Solanum tomatillo*; *Puccinia tessariae* on *Tessaria absinthioides*; and *Coleosporium brasiliense* on a Labiate.

**Smith, Elizabeth H.**

Technical Bulletin No. 3, Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, April, 1907, contains "The Blossom end Rot of Tomatoes," which after study and experiment is decided to be *Fusarium solani* Mart.

**Smith, Ralph E.**

The Report of the Plant Pathologist, to July 1, 1906, California Experiment Station, Bulletin 184, January, 1907, deals very largely with Pear Blight work, also discusses Walnut Blight (*Pseudomonas juglandis* Pierce) peculiar to the Pacific Coast, Lemon Rot, and a few other diseases. A 10-page list is given of Plant Diseases of California.

**Rolfs, F. M.**

The Report of the Department of Botany and Horticulture, Florida Experiment Station, 1905, notes many diseases of Bean, Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Celery, Dewberries, Grape-fruits, Lettuce, Oranges, Peaches, Potato, Tomato, and Watermelon.

**Cobb, N. A.**

A very thorough study of the "Fungus Maladies of the Sugar Cane, as occurring in Hawaii," is given by Mr. Cobb as Bulletin 5, Division of Pathology and Physiology, Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planter's Association, 1906. The diseases are as follows: Root Disease [*Ithyphallus coraloides* n. sp.], Leaf-splitting Blight [*Mycosphaerella striatiformans* n. sp.], Rind Disease, Pineapple Disease [*Thielaviopsis ethaceticus* Went.], Eleau [possibly caused by insects preceding a fungus]. The following also is described: *Marasmius sacchari* *Hawaiensis* Cobb n. var. There are seven fine plates. The text is on good glazed paper.

**Fink, Bruce.**

*Cladonia decorticata* and *Cladonia degenerens* are discussed and figured in the May *Bryologist* (1907) under the title "Further Notes on Cladonias, X."

**Orton, W. A.**

In Farmers' Bulletin 302, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Mr. Orton gives a brief account of the disease of Sea Island Cotton, namely, Sore-shin and Damping-off (due to *Rhizoctonia*) ; Bacterial Blight (*Bacterium malvacearum* Erw. Sm.) ; and Wilt (*Neocosmospora vasinfектa* (Atks.) Erw. Sm.).

**Cobb, N. A.**

The "Third Report on Gumming of the Sugar-Cane" forms Bulletin No. 3, Division of Pathology and Physiology, Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. This disease was first discovered in Australia ; it is caused by *Bacterium vascularum* (Cobb) Grieg-Smith.

**Butler, E. J.**

Mr. Butler, the Imperial Mycologist, Department of Agriculture in India, gives an account of "Some Diseases of Cereals caused by *Sclerospora graminicola*," being Vol. II, No. 1, Memoirs, Botanical Series, March, 1907. The grasses involved are *Pennisetum typhoideum*, *Andropogon sorghum*, *Setaria italica*, and *Euchlaena (Rheana) luxurians*.

**Petch, T.**

There is a brief but excellent summary by Hasselbring in the September Botanical Gazette, 1907, of "Fungi in termite nests," as given by the above author in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gar. Paradeniya. "The only form on the normal comb is a hyphomycete which was not determined, but from the descriptions seems to be like *Sterigmatocystis*. This fungus seems to be endemic in the nests, not found outside them. When the combs grow old they give rise to two forms of agarics, which, however, the author regards as one species (*Volvaria eurhiza*). A third form in the fresh termite comb is *Xylaria nigripes*. . . . All the forms described are eaten by the termites. When an inhabited comb is enclosed under a bell-jar the termites eat off the heads of the hyphomycete and also the *Xylaria* as it develops. They also eat the stalks of the agarics following them to the surface of the ground. It is probable, therefore, that the fungi of the termite nests form food for the inhabitants, as do the "fungus gardens" for the leaf-cutting ants."

**Hedwigia, Band XLVI, Heft 3-4, 15 Feb., 1907.**

In this No. only two articles are mycological, namely, Edv. A. Waino, *Lichenes novi rariosque*; Fr. Bubák und J. E. Kabát, *Mykologische Beiträge (Anfang)*.

**Vanha, J.**

A paper by this author in *Zeitschrift fuer Zuckerindustrie* in Boehmen 1902, namely, "Eine neue Blattkrankheit der Ruebe," is reviewed by Dr. G. Lindau who points out that the statement to the effect that this new species (*Microsphaera betae*) does not as the author stated, produce zoosporangia. Es handelt sich hier ueberhaupt nicht um Zoosporen, sondern um den oeligen Plasmainhalt der Konidien, der Brown'sche Molekularbewegung erkennen laesst.

**Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France, Tome XXIII, 2e Fascicule, 15 July, 1907.**

The articles are as follows: N. Patouillard, Champignons nouveaux du Tonkin, Quesques Champignon de l'Afrique occidentale; A. Sartory, Récolte et emploi de l'*Elaphomyces granulatus*, Etude biologique du *Cryptococcus (Saccharomyces) glutinatus* Fres. (Kuetz.); G. Bainier, Mycothèque de l'Ecole de Pharmacie XII-XVII; Dumée, Note sur l'*Agaricus pudicus* Bull.; L. Lutz, Nouveau procédé de conservation des Champignons avec leurs couleurs; F. Guegen, Bibliographie analytique; W. Russell, Distribution des Champignons comestibles et vénéneux dans les bois des Casseaux; Felix Pyat, Compte-rendu de l'Exposition de Champignons du Jardin des Plantes d'Angers.

**McAlpine, D.**

The Department of Agriculture, Victoria, issued in 1906 a splendid book on "The Rusts of Australia, their Structure, Nature and Classification," by D. McAlpine. The first 75 pages are devoted to the general characters and mode of life and the remainder of the book (pp. 77-347) is occupied with the classification and technical descriptions, Bibliography, Glossary, Descriptions of Plates and Indexes. There are 54 full-page plates — the first ten natural in size and color and nearly all of the others micro-photographs of spores x 250. The descriptions are admirable — full and conveniently paragraphed. This book has been critically and appreciatively commented upon by Dr. Arthur in previous pages of this Journal.

**Whetzel, H. H.**

Bulletin 236, February, 1906, Cornell University Experiment Station, is an important contribution to the subject of "Blight Canker of Apple trees." The term "Canker" is applied to diseases which cause the death of definite areas of bark on the limbs and bodies of trees. The diseased areas may be smooth and sunken or enlarged or roughened. The distinct canker diseases of apple trees which have been described in pathological literature are as

follows: European canker (*Nectria ditissima* Tul.); New York Apple-tree Canker (*Sphaeropsis malorum* Pk.); Black Spot Canker (*Gloeosporium malicorticis* Cordley); Illinois Apple-tree Canker (*Nummularia discreta* Tul.); Bitter rot Canker (*Glomerella rufomaculans* (Berk.) Spal. & v. Schar.); and Blight Canker of Apple-trees (*Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) de Toni). It is to the last of these that Mr. Whetzel's illustrated Bulletin is specially devoted.

### Smith, Clayton O.

The Leaf-spot on Cucurbits [*Sphaerella citrullina* (Chester) Smith]. A Leaf-spot disease of Egg-plant (*Ascochyta lycopersici* Brun.), and Leaf-spot on Bean and Cowpeas (*Phyllosticta phaseolina* Sacc.) are included in the "Study of the Diseases of some Truck Crops in Delaware." The perfect stage of *Phyllosticta citrullina* Chester (transferred to *Ascochyta citrullina*) was obtained by cultures, namely, *Sphaerella* as given above.

### Berger, E. W.

*Aschersonia aleyrodes*, *Aschersonia favo-citrina*, and the Brown Fungus are those alluded to and recommended under the heading "Whitefly conditions in 1906—the use of the Fungi," in Bulletin No. 88, Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, January 1907. Spraying for Scale would kill these fungi serviceable for reducing the Whitefly. It is suggested that to reduce the scale, fungi may be introduced, namely, the Red Headed Scale Fungus (*Sphaerostilbe coccophila*), the Gray Headed Scale Fungus (*Ophionectria coccicola*), and the Black Scale fungus (*Myrangium duryii*).

### Edgerton, C. W.

The conclusions of "The Rate and Period of Growth of *Polyporus lucidus*," *Torreya*, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1907, are: (1) *Polyporus lucidus* is a fast growing member of the Polyporaceae, growth averaging about one-half centimeter per day for the growing period; (2) Growth is exogenous, taking place entirely at the edge of the plant and continuing as long as conditions are favorable; (3) The change in the development from stalk to pilus is a gradual process; (4) The average lateral growth is but slightly more than the terminal growth.

### Smith, R. Grieg.

In the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, 1904, Part 3, June 29, is described the "Red String of the Sugar Cane," not to be confounded with the Sereh Disease (cause?), Sugar Cane Disease of Massee [*Trichosphaeria sacch-*

ari], the Pine-apple Disease of the Cane [*Thielaviopsis ethaceticus* Went.], and the Red Smut of the Sugar Cane [*Colletotrichum falcatum* Went.], but is caused by a new species of *Bacteria*, namely, *Bacillus pseudoarbinus* Gr. Sm. n. sp.

### Otto Jaap, *Fungi Selecti Exsiccati, ser. IX and X.*

This installment was issued April 1907, the Nos. being 201-250. A wide range of groups is represented including many interesting species.

### Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences, Tome 140, Jan.-June, 1905.

The mycological articles are as follows: *Hyphoides et Bactérioides*, Paul Vuillemin; *La Miltose hétérotypique chez les Ascomycètes*, René Maire; *Production expérimentale de l'appareil ascospore de la Morille*, Marin Molliard; *Sur les conditions de développement du mycélium de la Morille*, G. Fron; *La culture de la Morille*, Ch. Répin; *Sur la biologie des Saproleganiées*, Paul Dop; *Nouvelles espèces d'endophytes d'Orchidées*, Noel Bernard; *Sur le Stearophora radicicola*, Champignon des racines de la Vigne, L. Mangin et P. Viala; *La rouille blanche du Tabac et la nielle ou maladie de la mosaïque* [*Bacillus maculicola*], Georges Delacroix; *Sur une pourriture bactérienne des choux*.

### Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences, Tome 142, Jan.-June, 1906.

The mycological articles given below are found in this volume: P. Hariot et N. Patouillard, *Sur un nouveau genre de Champignons de l'Afrique orientale anglaise*; Nicolas Jacobesco, *Nouveau Champignon parasite, Trematovalsa matruchoti*, causant le chancre de Tulleul; P. Viala et P. Paccottet, *Sur les levures sporulées de Champignons à périthèces* (*Gloeosporium*); P. Viala et Pacottet, *Sur les kystes des Gloeosporium et sur leur rôle dans l'origine des levures*; J. Beauverie, *Sur la maladie des Platanes due au Gnomia veneta* (Sacc. et Spieg.) Klebahn [*Gloeosporium nervisequum* (Fuck.) Sacc.] particulièrement dans les pèpinières; Dangeard, *La Fécondation nucléaire chez les Mucorinées*.

### Miyake, Ichiro.

Under the title "Ueber einige Pilz-Krankheiten unserer Nutzpflanzen," Botanical Magazine, March 1907, a few interesting fungi are fully described, among others the following: *Gloeosporium theae-sinensis* Miyake n. sp. found on Tea leaves in the vicinity of Tokio, Japan. The species is said to be distinct from *Gloeosporium theae* Zimm. described from Africa.

**Stockdale, F. A.**

This Report of Mr. Stockdale, Mycologist attached to the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies, printed in the Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, Botanical Department, Trinidad, October 1907, deals with three diseases of the Cocoa-nut Palm, called Root-disease, Leaf-disease, and the Bud-rot. The first named is the most serious, caused apparently by a Botrydiplodia. The Leaf-disease is caused by a Pestalozzia, possibly *P. palmarum* Cke.— yellowish spots on the leaflets especially near the tips.

**Peck, Charles Horton.**

In the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, July 1907, Dr. Peck describes "New Species of Fungi" — *Collybia subsulphurea*, *Omphalia vestita*, *Omphalia curvipes*, *Lactarius rufulus*, *Lactarius xanthogalactus*, *Entoloma modestum*, *Ecclia cinericola*, *Naucoria tabacina bicolor* var. nov., *Agaricus pattersonae*, *Psathyrella caespitosa*, *Hydnus kauffmanni*, *Macrophoma tiliacea*, and *Cucurbitaria erratica*.

**Bulletin de la Société Royale de Botanique de Belgique, Tome 43, 1906.**

The articles pertaining to mycology are the following: *Aperçu historique sur les espèces du g. Scleroderma* (Pers. p. p.) emend *Fries de la Flore Belge*, et *Considérations sur la détermination de ces Species*, par Ch. Van Bambeke; *Nouvelles Stations de Péronosporées en 1905*, par l'abbé Hyag. Vanderyst; *Lichens rares ou nouveaux pour la Belgique*, par Bouly de Lesdain; *Quelques remarques sur Polyporus rostkovii Fr.* par Ch. Van. Bambeke; *Liste de Lichens recueillis à Spa*.

**Comptes Rendus des Séances des Sciences, Tome 141, July-Dec., 1905.**

Pertaining to mycology are the following articles: *Un nouvel ennemi des Cafériers on Nouvelle-Calédonie* [*Pellicularia koleroga* Cooke], I. Galland; *Sur la Structure et l'Evolution du Rhacodium ceblare*, F. Gueguen; *Nouvelles recherches sur l'appareil reproducteur des Mucorinées*, J. Dauphin; *Sterigmatocystis nigra et acide oxalique*, P. G. Carpentier.

**Reed, Howard S.**

In *Science* for Oct. 4, 1907, under the head of "The parasitism of *Neocosmora*," a reply is made to previous criticism by Dr. Erwin F. Smith in the same *Journal*.

**Lewton-Brain, L.**

A lecture on "Rind Disease of the Sugar Cane" forms Bulletin 7, Division of Pathology and Physiology, Experiment Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, in which it is shown that the imperfect fungus in same connection is *Melanconium sacchari*. The lecture also illustrates the structure of the Red Rot caused by *Colletotrichum falcatum*, and besides gives some reasons for thinking that *Thielaviopsis ethaceticus* and *Melanconium sacchari* are different stages of one and the same fungus.

**Clinton, G. P.**

The Report of the Botanist, G. P. Clinton, Connecticut Agr. Exp. Station, Report 1906, Part V, issued May 1907, is an admirable one. The four sections are as follows: (1) Notes on fungous diseases, etc.; (2) Experiments to prevent Onion Brittle; Dry Rot Fungus, *Merulius lachrymans*; Root Rot of Tobacco, *Thielavia basicola*. The illustrations are sixteen full-page plates, halftones. The *Thielavia basicola* has not heretofore been brought into prominent notice in this country. The report on the study of this Tobacco disease is accompanied by the synonymy and bibliography.

**Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences,  
Tome 143, July-Dec., 1906.**

Mycological articles are the following: E. Pinoy, Reproduction expérimentale du mycétoème à grains noirs; Georges Delacroix, Sur une maladie de la Pomme de terre produite par *Bacillus phytophthorus* (Frank) Appel; L. Mangin et P. Hariot, Sur la maladie du rouge chez l'*Abies pectinata* [Rhizosphaera n. g., *Menoidea* n. g.]; G. Odin, Sur l'existence de formeslevures stables chez *Sterigmatocystis versicolor* et chez *Aspergillus fumigatus*, et sur la pathogénéité de la levure issue de ce dernier type.